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The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday April 24, to Saturday April 28, 1781.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 27th of *April*, 1781,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in His Privy Council.

WHEREAS William Smith, of Tey in the County of Eſſex, Labourer, was, upon the Twenty-ſeventh Day of December laſt, charged by Information of Two credible Perſons, upon Oath by them ſubſcribed, before George Drury, Clerk, One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, with having been guilty, on the Nineteenth Day of September then laſt paſt, of being, together with other Perſons, armed with offenſive Weapons, to wit, loaded Piſtols, and ſo armed, being aſſembled in the Pariſh of Somerſham in the ſaid County of Suffolk, in order to aſſiſt in running and carrying away Uncuſtomed Goods; which Information was afterwards by the ſaid George Drury certified under his Hand and Seal, and returned to One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who has laid the ſame before His Majeſty in His Privy Council, purſuant to the Act of Parliament of the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King George the Second, in that Caſe made and provided:—His Majeſty doth, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by this His Order in His Privy Council, require and command, that the ſaid William Smith do ſurrender himſelf within the Space of Forty Days after the firſt Publication of this Order in the London Gazette, to the Lord Chief Juſtice, or one other of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, or to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Steph. Cottrell.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 27th of *April*, 1781,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in His Privy Council.

WHEREAS Thomas Lilly, otherwiſe Deadwig, late of the Pariſh of Shottiſham in the County of Suffolk, Labourer, was, upon the 27th Day of December laſt, charged by Information of a credible Perſon upon Oath by him ſubſcribed, before George Drury, Clerk, One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, with having been guilty, on the 19th Day of September then laſt paſt, of being, together with other Perſons, armed with offenſive Weapons, to wit, loaded Whips, and ſo armed, being aſſembled at a Place called Somerſham in the ſaid County of Suffolk, in order to aſſiſt in running and carrying away Uncuſtomed Goods; which Information was afterwards by the ſaid George Drury certified under his Hand and Seal, and returned to One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who has laid the ſame before His Majeſty in His Privy Council, purſuant to the Act of Parliament of the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majeſty King George the Second, in that Caſe made and provided:—His Majeſty doth, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by this His Order in His Privy Council, require and command, that the ſaid Thomas Lilly, otherwiſe Deadwig, do ſurrender himſelf within the Space of Forty Days from the firſt Publication of this Order in the London Gazette, to the Lord Chief Juſtice, or one other of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, or to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Steph. Cottrell.

[Price Three-Pence Halfpenny]

Whitehall, April 25, 1781.

DISPATCHES were this Day received from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, brought by the Mercury Packet from New York to Falmouth, of which the following are Extracts.

New York, March 1, 1781.

MY LORD,

IN a Letter of the 24th of February (which was ſent to England by the Adventure Brig, and of which a Duplicate is tranſmitted herewith) I had the Honor of giving your Lordſhip all the Information I could with Propriety do by ſuch an uncertain Conveyance. I therein told your Lordſhip that the Packet waited only for the Admiral's Diſpatches for Europe. But Circumſtances began to aſſume ſuch an Appearance at the Time of their Arrival, that I thought it proper to detain her a little longer, in Hopes of being able to give your Lordſhip a clearer Detail of Events (which ſeemed to promiſe the moſt important Conſequences) than was then in my Power to do.

On the 16th ult. I received Information from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, that the French Fleet at Rhode Iſland were all ready for ſailing, ſuppoſed for the Cheſapeak; and that a Number of Troops were embarked in Tranſports to accompany them. I immediately upon this directed a large Proportion of Troops, moſt of them the Elite of my Army, to be ready at a Moment's Warning to embark, with Major-General Phillips, under ſuch Convoy as the Vice-Admiral ſhould think proper to appoint. Though I muſt, at the ſame Time, confeſs to your Lordſhip, that I then imagined their Object to be an Attack of our Fleet in Gardiner's Bay (in its weak State, from the entire Loſs of one 74, the Abſence of one Ship of the Line and a 50, and another of 74 being diſmaſted;) and I was the more inclined to form this Opinion (which I had alſo given to the Admiral) from the Rebels having made no Movements whatſoever in their Camp, which indicated any Intention of detaching to the Southward.

I was, however, on the 19th, alarmed by Information from Brigadier-General Arnold, dated the 14th, that a French 64, and Two Frigates, blocked the Cheſapeak, and had placed themſelves in a Situation to favor a Co-operation againſt our Poſt at Portſmouth. I diſpatched this Intelligence to the Admiral without Delay; but I am apprehenſive that he had no certain Information of theſe Ships being Part of the Rhode Iſland Squadron until the 21ſt, (though they ſailed from thence the 9th) as he ſuggeſted to me nothing of ſuch a Movement before his Letter of that Date, (which was only two Days before their Return thither, with the Romulus Man of War, which they had taken at the Entrance of the Cheſapeak) elſe I am perſuaded the Admiral would have ſent to Virginia an adequate Detachment from his Fleet, which was now become more reſpectable by its being rejoined by the two miſſing Ships, and the Bedford's having got in her Jury Maſts.

March 1. At this Time I received Information that the Rebel General Waſhington had made a conſiderable Detachment to the Southward under the Marquis de Fayette, clearly marking an Intention of either attempting ſomething againſt our Poſt on Elizabeth River, or reinforcing the Army under the Rebel General Green. Of this I likewiſe ſent immediate Notice to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot; and (though I had indeed taken for granted he had already

already detached a proper Number of Ships to clear the Cheſapeak) ſubmitting to him, if he had not done it, the Propriety of doing it directly.

March 4. I now immediately embarked the Troops deſtined for this Service; and I directed them to be placed in a Situation, from whence they might proceed to Sea at a Moment's Notice, having Reaſon every Hour to expect the Admiral's appearing with his Squadron to eſcort them, eſpecially as I had juſt received a Letter from him, dated the 2d, to that Effect; and acquainting me that he had that Morning received *undoubted* Intelligence that 1000 French Troops embarked the 25th, to which more were to be added; and that they were ſuppoſed to have ſailed for the Cheſapeak on the 27th.

On the 7th I received another Letter from the Admiral, dated the 4th, ſaying, "He would move "*immediately* with the Ships, ſending a Frigate to "reconnoitre Rhode Iſland in paſſing, and regu- "late his Meaſures, with reſpect to *calling off the* "*Hook*, by what is diſcovered there; and that he "had ordered the Richmond, Orpheus, and Sa- "vage, to proceed with the Reinforcement, in caſe "*he ſhould not call off the Hook.*"

From theſe Letters I was induced to expect that I ſhould either ſee or hear from the Admiral before the Expedition moved from hence; but, by his Orders to the Naval Commanding Officer in this Port, (of the ſame Date, and ſent, I ſuppoſe, at the ſame Time with his Letter to me of the 4th) "di- "recting him to proceed with the Tranſports to the "*Cheſapeak with all poſſible Expedition*; and if I "declined ſending any Reinforcement to Virginia, "requiring him *poſitively* to join the *Admiral in the* "*Cheſapeak with all poſſible Diſpatch*," it ſeemed to appear that the Admiral was already ſailed to that Bay. Captain Hudſon, who commanded the King's Ships, underſtood this alſo as a *poſitive Order* for him to *proceed immediately*. I however thought it ſingular that Captain Hudſon ſhould receive from the Admiral ſuch poſitive Orders to ſail immediately to the Cheſapeak, when his Letter to me of the ſame Date (recapitulating theſe Orders) only ſays, that he is directed to do ſo, *in caſe the Admiral does not call off the Hook*. Having therefore no Meant of aſcertaining whether the Admiral was gone to the Cheſapeak or no, or whether he had even ſailed from Gardiner's Bay, or whether the Whole or any Part of the French Fleet had moved from Rhode Iſland to the Cheſapeak, I thought it right to ſubmit to Captain Hudſon the Propriety of ſtaying *a little longer*, in Expectation of this Matter being cleared up, either by the Admiral's Appearance off the Hook, or at leaſt a Meſſage from him declaratory of his Intentions, as, during our preſent Uncertainty, I did not think it adviſeable to let the Troops go, before I heard again from the Admiral, with which he was ſo obliging to acquieſce.

I immediately after this wrote again to the Admiral, informing him, that the Expedition to the Cheſapeak only waited for his Orders; and earneſtly requeſting that he would, without Loſs of Time, favor me with his *poſitive Advice reſpecting this very ſerious and intereſting Subject*; becauſe, as long as I had Reaſon, from his Information to ſuppoſe that Part of the French Fleet were gone to the Cheſapeak, I could not think of riſking ſuch a Corps of Troops under the Convoy of only Two Frigates, unleſs I was aſſured that he was in a Situation to cover them.

March 11. Soon after this Letter was diſpatched, Information arrived from Brigadier-General Arnold, dated the 8th, that the Cheſapeak was entirely clear of a French Naval Force. By which, being perſuaded that the Report of one having ſailed thither from Rhode Iſland on the 27th Ultimo, was not founded, I did not heſitate a Moment to give it to Captain Hudſon as my Opinion, That the Expedition ſhould ſail, without Loſs of Time, under the Convoy the Admiral had allotted for it; ſuggeſting to him, at the ſame Time, whether he had not better take with him all the King's Ships now here, or which he might fall in with on his Paſſage. I was ſtill more ſtrongly confirmed in this Opinion by a Letter I received from the Admiral, dated the 8th, informing me, "That, in conſequence of *undoubted* "*Intelligence* received at Two o'Clock that After- "noon, that the French Fleet and Troops are "evacuating Newport with the greateſt Expedi- "tion, and that their Deſtination is certainly for "Virginia."

March 14. This Day a Letter, dated the 11th, at Sea, was brought to me from the Admiral by the Halifax Sloop of War, Captain Bowers, who fortunately fell in with him off Montack Point, the 10th Inſtant: In Addition to what the Admiral ſays, Captain Bowers informs me, that the whole French Fleet ſailed from Newport on the 8th Inſtant. I am not without Hopes, that, as the Admiral is clear of all Incumbrance, notwithſtanding they had Two Days Start of him, he will overtake them before they get the Length of the Cheſapeak, ſhould that be *really* their Deſtination. But, ſhould the Vice-Admiral be ſo fortunate to overtake the French Fleet before they reach the Cheſapeak, I have every Hope of his Succeſs, which ſo fine a Fleet, and the Abilities of its Commander, can give me.

From Brigadier-General Arnold's Letters to me, your Lordſhip will perceive he is under no Apprehenſions of any ſudden Misfortune: And, with reſpect to the Rebel Troops marched to the Southward under Fayette, I have no Doubt their Progreſs (at leaſt by Water) will be impeded, if the Officer commanding the King's Ships in the Cheſapeak has availed himſelf of the Information I have ſent him; nor do I think they can arrive near our Poſts before the 20th at ſooneſt. The Reinforcement under General Phillips waits only for a Wind to go to Sea. I wiſh it could have been ſtronger; but I have not another Tranſport left: Thoſe ſent to Virginia with General Arnold remaining ſtill there, I ſuppoſe for Want of Convoy to bring them back.

The beſt Information which my late Letters from the Southward, and Intelligence from the Rebel Country, enable me to give your Lordſhip, reſpecting Lord Cornwallis's Situation, is, That having forced the Paſſage of the Catawba, and diſperſed the Militia who oppoſed him, his Lordſhip had penetrated into North Carolina as far as Hillſborough, driving before him the Rebel Generals Green and Morgan, who fled towards Virginia with the utmoſt Precipitation. And General Arnold's late Diſpatches give me Reaſon to think, that his Lordſhip has even reached the Banks of the Roanoke.

New-York, March 27, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that the Convoy to Major-General Phillips's Expedition having been conſiderably reinforced by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's Orders, ſailed for the Cheſapeak on the 20th Inſtant, but contrary Winds having detained the Packet for ſome Days, I did not think it proper to ſend her after the Wind came fair, as I was in hourly Expectation of hearing from the Admiral ſomething very intereſting.

Having therefore received Yeſterday a Letter from him, informing me of his having come up with the French Fleet off the Capes of Virginia, and engaged them on the 16th Inſtant; I have the Honor to ſend your Lordſhip a Copy of his Letter herewith.

I ſincerely wiſh that this Action had fortunately been more deciſive than it appears to be; but if the French have been prevented by it from eſtabliſhing themſelves in the Cheſapeak, a very great Point is certainly gained.

War-Office, April 28, 1781.

1ſt Troop of Horſe Guards, Valentine Jones, Gent. is appointed to be Surgeon, vice Robert Sinclair.

10th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Thomas Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice Charles John Clavering.

14th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Honourable George Ferdinand Fitz Roy, of 3d Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Percival Elliot.

Ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Derrington, of 57th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Hayter.

Independent Company of Foot, Lieutenant George Katenkamp, of 1ſt Foot, to be Captain.

Ditto, Enſign Honourable —— Cranſtoune, of 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

Ditto, James Whiting Yorke, Gent. to be Enſign.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From April 16, to April 21, 1781.

By the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London,	6	7	3	1	2	1	2	0	2	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex,	6	3	——		2	4	2	3	3	0
Surry,	6	5	——		2	2	2	2	3	3
Hertford,	6	8	——		2	6	2	3	3	4
Bedford,	6	4	——		2	4	1	11	2	11
Cambridge,	6	3	3	9	2	3	1	7	2	6
Huntingdon,	6	3	——		2	2	1	9	2	10
Northampton,	6	1	3	9	2	3	1	8	2	10
Rutland,	5	10	3	6	2	4	1	7	3	2
Leiceſter,	5	9	3	3	2	2	1	7	2	11
Nottingham,	5	5	3	11	1	11	1	10	3	1
Derby,	5	10	——		2	2	2	0	3	5
Stafford,	5	11	——		2	4	1	11	3	2
Salop,	5	8	3	10	2	1	1	9	3	0
Hereford,	5	4	——		1	8	1	7	2	4
Worceſter,	5	4	——		1	10	1	11	2	9
Warwick,	5	8	——		2	1	1	11	2	10
Glouceſter,	6	0	——		2	2	1	10	3	4
Wilts,	6	1	——		2	2	1	10	3	5
Berks,	6	2	——		2	0	1	11	2	10
Oxford,	6	3	——		2	0	1	10	2	8
Bucks,	6	3	——		2	2	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex,	6	1	——		2	1	1	10	2	8
Suffolk,	6	1	2	8	1	11	1	8	2	5
Norfolk,	6	8	——		1	10	1	8	——	
Lincoln,	5	7	3	2	1	10	1	5	2	7
York,	5	9	4	1	2	0	1	9	2	10
Durham,	5	11	3	6	——		1	10	3	8
Northumberland,	5	2	3	7	2	1	1	9	2	7
Cumberland,	5	10	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3
Weſtmorland,	6	4	3	9	——		1	10	3	4
Lancaſhire,	6	1	——		2	5	1	10	3	1
Cheſhire,	6	1	4	7	2	4	1	10	——	
Monmouth,	5	10	——		2	3	1	7	——	
Somerſet,	6	0	——		2	0	1	8	2	6
Devon,	6	8	——		2	7	1	5	——	
Cornwall,	6	9	——		2	11	1	6	——	
Dorſet,	6	5	——		2	2	1	10	3	4
Hampſhire,	6	4	——		2	1	1	10	2	11
Suſſex,	6	5	——		2	0	1	10	3	5
Kent,	6	5	——		2	3	1	9	2	4

From April 9, to April 14, 1781.

WALES.										
North Wales,	5	7	3	8	2	3	1	5	3	5
South Wales,	5	1	3	5	2	11	1	2	2	4

Part of SCOTLAND.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	Big.	
——	——	2	0	1	6	——	2	0

Publiſhed by Authority of Parliament,

John James Catherwood.

London, April 28, 1781.

AT a Meeting of the Lords Lieutenants of ſeveral Counties of England and Wales, at the St. Alban's Tavern, on this Day, for the Purpoſe of determining the Seniority of the Militia of the ſaid Counties, it was agreed to draw Lots for the ſame, to continue for One Year, from the 1ſt Day of May next, to the 1ſt Day of May, 1782; and the following Numbers were drawn accordingly, viz.

Angleſea	4	Leiceſter	8
Bedford	36	Lincoln	22
Berks	29	Middleſex	30
Bucks	20	Monmouth	46
Cambridge	34	Montgomery	35
Carmarthen	2	Norfolk	7
Cheſhire	33	Northampton	44
Cornwall	42	Northumberland	41
Cumberland	28	Nottingham	9
Denbigh	24	Oxford	17
Derby	38	Salop	40
Devon	25	Somerſet	21
Dorſet	14	Stafford	19
Durham	32	Suffolk	31
Eſſex	11	Surrey	16
Glamorgan	39	Suſſex	45
Glouceſter	18	Warwick	5
Hants	10	Weſtmorland	3
Hereford	15	Wilts	37
Hertford	23	Worceſter	43
Huntingdon	6	York, *Weſt Riding*	26
Kent	27	——, *North Riding*	13
Lancaſhire	12	——, *East Riding*	1

AMHERST.

British Linen-Office, Edinburgh, April 20, 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company hereby give Notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 4th Day of June next, purſuant to their Charter.

Portſmouth, April 23, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Alexander, Thomas Boſton, Eſq; Commander, who were actually on Board at the taking of the Dagaſſeau French Privateers, on the 13th of January laſt, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Prize and Head Money, on board the Alexander at Spithead, on Thurſday the 17th of May next, or as ſoon after as ſhe may arrive there; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at Portſmouth the Firſt Tueſday in the Month for Three Years to come.

James Primroſe Maxwell, *Agent.*

Second Payment.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company late of His Majeſty's Sloop Wolf, Martin Cole, Eſq; Commander, who were actually on Board at taking the Herſtelder and Concordia, Dutch Merchant-Ships, on the 31ſt of December, 1780, that a Second Diſtribution will be made of Part of the Produce of the ſaid Prizes, at Portſmouth, on the 17th of May next; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at Portſmouth the Firſt Tueſday in every Month for Three Years to come.

James Primroſe Maxwell, *Agent.*

CIRCUS

In the Plan of Buildings within the Extended Royalty of Edinburgh.

PROPOSALS were this Day made by the Lord Provoſt to a General Meeting of the Feuers for making a Variation in the Plan of the Buildings within the Extended Royalty of this City, which would not only be ornamental, but a great Inducement to the Public to erect Buildings there. His Lordſhip's Propoſition was, That a Circus ſhould be introduced in the Plan in George-ſtreet, in that Part of it where it is interſected from North to South by Frederick-ſtreet, being the Center-point between the two Squares, in which any future public Buildings that might be erected within the Extended Royalty would probably be ſituated.

The Feuers who were preſent at this Meeting unanimouſly approved of the propoſed Variation; but in order that this Meaſure may be notified to all others concerned, and that, if they ſee Cauſe for it, they may timeouſly lodge their Objections with me, the Meeting authoriſed me to publiſh this their Reſolution in all the Edinburgh News-papers, and in the London Gazette; and adjourned the further Conſideration of the Matter till their General Meeting, to be held here on Saturday the 16th of June next, at Prince's-ſtreet Coffee-houſe, at One o'Clock Afternoon; of which all concerned are hereby requeſted to take Notice.

Edinburgh, February 19, 1781. ROBERT DONALDSON.

Notice to Creditors.

NOtwithſtanding of former Intimations, ſeveral of the Creditors of George Wilſon, Merchant in Dunbar in Scotland, have not lodged their Grounds of Debt, with Affidavits on the Verity thereof; Theſe are therefore intimating to the ſaid Creditors, that unleſs they lodge their Grounds of Debt, with Oaths of Verity thereon, in the Hands of Joſeph Forreſt, Writer in Dunbar in Scotland, or Alexander Sawers, Writer there, betwixt and the 12th Day of May firſt, they will be cut out of their Share of the Effects realized, as the Truſtees propoſe to divide the ſame before the End of May firſt.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Robert Dickſon, late of Great Saint Thomas Apoſtles, London, Wine-merchant, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Thurſday next, at Five in the Afternoon, at the King's-head Tavern in the Poultry, London, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Walker and Ann Singleton, Widow, of Abchurch-lane in the City of London, Drug-merchants and Copartners, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects, on the 9th Day of May next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Jamaica Coffee-houſe, Cornhill, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.